

I It is another object of the present invention to provide a transmitter-receiver system which can be installed in an audio equipment and an earphone so that the user can listen to the music of the audio equipment without interfering then with other persons. Δ C

I 171,173 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a transmitter-receiver system which eliminates the use of a complicated [complidated] matching device by using an inductance type transmitter antennae which reduces the floating frequency. Δ C

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a transmitter-receiver system which consumes low voltage. Δ C

B2 171,173 It is still another object of the present invention to provide and transmitter-receiver unit which automatically cuts off battery power supply when the audio equipment [no] not work. Δ C

171,173 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a transmitter-receiver unit which adopts a dual oscillation frequency regulating circuit for the transmitter unit as well as the receiver unit so that the range of frequency can be broadly adjusted without being limited by the installation of a SAW [did] in conventional methods in which the output of the first intermediate frequency can be within the range of 10.7MH to 100MH; the second frequency mixing and the second local oscillation may be eliminated when desired. It is still another object of the present invention [which allows] to allow the user (consumer) to [charge] change the frequency of the first local oscillation through VR1 without changing the frequency of the second local oscillation. Δ

[ Column 2, rewrite the fifth paragraph beginning at line 23 as follows:

B2 171,173 Referring to Fig. 1, the automatic electrical level regulator, referenced by 101, is comprised of an electrical level regulating integrated circuit IC3. When the output signal of

the main frame of the audio equipment is received, it is transmitted to the input terminal of the electrical level regulator IC3, which regulates the electrical level of the signal to a standard level and then sends the regulated signal to a posterior signal processing circuit. As the signal processing circuit is not within the scope of the present invention, it is not described in detail. The power control circuit referenced by 102, is comprised of a comparator and transistor. When the comparator of the power control circuit 102 receives a signal, the comparator of the power control circuit 102 immediately turns on the transistor, permitting external power supply to be connected to the transmitter unit, to provide it with the necessary working voltage. When the comparator of the power control circuit 102 receives no signal, it immediately turns off the transistor. The dual oscillation frequency regulating circuit referenced by 103 is comprised of an oscillating transistor OSC, a dialectical resonator DR, a variable capacitor diode VD1, and two variable resistors VCA, VCB. The input terminal of the oscillation frequency regulating circuit 103 is connected to the output terminal of the afore said signal processing circuit 105 and the output terminal thereof is connected to the inductance antennae referenced by 104. The inductance antennae 104 itself is a matching device, therefore no [any] external matching device is needed. ✓

Rewrite the paragraph which constitutes the last paragraph of column 2 and extends through the first paragraph of the first column of Figure 3 as follows:

Referring to Figure 2, the receiver unit comprises an oscillation frequency regulating circuit 201 (See the left side of Fig. 2). The structure of the input terminal of the oscillation frequency regulating circuit 201 is identical to that of the transmitter unit. The input terminal of the oscillation frequency regulating circuit 201 is connected to the receiving antennae 200 and the output terminal thereof is connected to the signal processing

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circuit 202 of the receiver unit. A signal processing circuit 202 of the receiver unit is comprised of an integrated circuit IC-1. The 24 time frequency divider circuit, referenced by 204, is comprised of a resistor R14, capacitor C25, C26, C27, C28, C29 and oscillator [, and] which is connected to the signal processing circuit IC-1 to divide the frequency of the output signal of the signal processing circuit IC-1 by 24 so as to provide a 19KHz three dimensional demodulated signal of better left, right, sound track discrimination. When the output signal of the signal processing circuit is amplified, it is provided to the [speaker of] earphone speaker. The auto shut-off circuit 203 is comprised of an integrated circuit IC-2 and a transistor Q5. The transistor Q5 is controlled by the integrated circuit IC-2 to [turned] turn [on/off] the external power supply or battery power supply on/off. The integrated circuit IC-2 can automatically cut off the power supply after a predetermined length of time. The working voltage of the receiver unit is designed at a low level of about 2.1-3.5V so that battery power consumption can be minimized. ✓

#### IN THE CLAIMS

Cancel claims 3-10, 12, 14-17, 19, 21-23, 28, 30, 31 and 35-57, without prejudice.

Rewrite claims 2, 20, 24, 25 and 32 as follows:

2. (amended) A transmitter for a wireless transmitter-receiver system wherein the transmitter is coupled to audio equipment having an input terminal and an out put terminal to transmit an audio signal therefrom comprising:

an automatic audio level regulating circuit comprised of an audio regulating IC, having an input terminal adapted to be connected to the output terminal of said audio